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USEFUL EYE INFORMATION BY DR. G. W. STONE.

School Patrons Will Do Well By Reading This Article and Taking Useful Advice Given--Question of Vital Importance.

MUCH BENEFIT TO BE DERIVED THEREFROM.

As school time has come again, I thought I would say a few things of vital importance to the teachers and parents in regard to their children's eyes. It is an open question as to whether the eyes of many children are equal to the demands of civilization. When we consider the age of the world and then the development of modern printing and its use in schools, we feel that it is going to take many thousands of years before all eyes will be fully altered to fit the continuance of present school conditions. Fine print and sewing are bad enough, especially, when they are made apart of a Kindergarten course. But when we add to this musical notes, written in small type it is not at all strange that eyestrain should be prevalent.

In care of books used in school there has been a steady improvement which has, however, for economical reasons, not yet gone far enough. Every school book should be in large type, well spaced with narrow columns and not on glazed paper. This will reduce the strain on the vision to the lowest point. But the reform should not stop there. There is the question of desks. Each child should have a desk to fit him or her and these are to be had in the market. Some schools use them. Where the desks do not fit, then the body not being properly supported, the muscles begin to droop. The child to be comfortable, comes to near to his work and eye troubles are the results. In other cases however, weariness of the effort is the main point and the child ceases to be a scholar. Child nature has been studied a great deal, but the limitations of children's endurance is not yet one of the courses given to teachers. A child should have frequent periods of rest; a great deal of their work, especially in arithmetic should be done standing at blackboards on which dustless crayon is used; when small they should have no home task at all; in grammar schools these tasks should be light and few, though beyond that point they seem to be an unavoidable part of modern school life. The light in the schools should be of the right kind and from the correct direction—from the left; under no circumstances should their eyes face the light, the teacher should keep records of the eye sight of the pupils. Not scientific records, but simple ones which will not require on her part more than an hour of study to understand and possibly two or three hours of the whole session to make and keep in the care of those children, who fail on the simple sight test given. Notices should be sent to the parents and where their notices are not observed, they should be followed up by further ones.

Myopia:—This is the scientific name for near sightedness. A near sighted child can see well near by, but not at a distance. Such a child does not like to play with his fellows, as he is always the caught. Myopia in school children tends to grow steadily worse. The Myopia may develop into cases of diseases, and where this is not the case, the child is robbed of most of the enjoyment of life. Myopic children are usually unchildishly sober in demeanor.

Then should a child wear glasses? In the first place, any child old enough to study, and who has to study, should wear glasses if their eyes are not normal. This will be shown in several ways, difficulty in seeing either far or near; pains in the eyes and headaches. School life is an important piece of business, and since almost the only one of the five senses used in school, is the eye, and this sense is used to excess. Every child's eyes without exceptions, should before commencing school life, be examined in order to see to what extent they are prepared to take up the work. knowledge under modern conditions is an absolute necessity, but so is vision hence, no chance should be taken. The idea that all eyes are bright and merry, or less alike is about as true as to say that all people should be of the same height, weight, color of hair or state of health.

It is strange how some people will over-work their eyes. They will rest their backs when tired, but for a tired eyes, they have no mercy, but they will read on the cars, read when sleepy or do fine work, not because they have to but because they take pleasure in it, though the eyes are rebelling all the time, they will read poor print and small print though their eyes are meantime on a continual strain. None of these things ought to be done, as they force the owner of the eyes to wear spectacles sooner than would otherwise be the case, yet every one with normal eyes must wear glasses for reading sooner or later. That is the order of nature but though no one likes the idea of putting on glasses, still they will do those very things which make the wearing of glasses unduly early a necessity. When such a one is forced to go at last to the optometrist, and wonders why. The reason is simple, they have over-worked their eyes and must pay the penalty. When you have to turn the light very high to see to read when you have to hold the print too far away from your eyes, when you have to hold the print under your nose, when your eyes ache or water, when you have headaches which headache powders won't cure, when things look misty or double and when your eyes trouble you in this way, it is time for you to have them examined. Let no one put atropine in your eyes. To fit you with glasses atropine is poison, it is the alkaloid from belladonna just as morphine is the alkaloid from opium, all medicines have their place, but not in the eyes when being fit with glasses.

Some old people regain their vision by what is called "second sight," this is an abnormal condition of the lens of the eye, in which it swells and gains magnifying power. In some cases, second sight is permanent, but usually it is followed by slowly failing vision. You will hear some say that many people wear glasses for style, this is a mistake, people wear glasses for the benefit derived from them. Later I may say more on this subject.

Quarterly Meeting.

The quarterly meeting at Shady Grove, Aug. 1st, 1908, Bro. Tompkins in the chair and R. C. Love, P. E., in his place. The stewards were not all present. Sixty-four dollars and thirty cents reported Shady Grove out of debt or up with their pastor. Good for Shady Grove.

They are putting up a good neat church there, and the people have already got a smile on their face. The kind Baptist gave us the privilege to hold our quarterly conference in their church for which we thank them, and pray God's blessing upon them for their kindness to us, and they brought well filled baskets and we all had a good time together and every thing went smooth and nice, plenty of good things left to carry back home and they said give us the next meeting, but we thought it best to give it to Rosebud. We had a fine sermon Saturday, "Math. 7:27, 5, 6 and 7 chapters, my! my! how the presiding elder did run the lines, he never went around any thing, this is the kind of preaching that we need and we all knew it was bible and that is what saves the people."

We were glad to see our old friends again and shake their hands and talk of days that have passed, when we used to meet George Campbell, Thomas Hubbard and Bro. Elder, who were stewards in those days. We met some of their children. There are lots of good people in and around Shady Grove. May God's richest blessings rest upon all of them, is my prayer. W. J. HILL.

M. F. P.

We read the poem in last week's Press.
And it don't suit us you see.
For the Dycusburg yeller' overalls,
To be railing at M. F. P.
M. F. P. is all O. K.,
He works just where he ought to be
And you'd all do a sight more good,
If you thought like M. F. P.
We now why you're different tho'
You get your bed e v e n n e e d.
And get a nice little d o m e s t i c
If you only rail at M. F. P.
You talk of Rufus Robinson,
Who tells of countries free,
But if he'd do the proper thing,
He'd agree with M. F. P.
Yet we know an attempt would be
Useless still,
To make right and wrong agree,
So we'll let you say just what you please,
But we'll stand by M. F. P.
—F. H. C.

NOTICE.

To my friends and patrons:
I asked you thru the Record-Press to come and settle your accounts with me, as I had obligations to meet, but you failed, disappointed me and caused me to disappoint others. So now you have forced me to the expense to hire a collector, who hasn't the authority to wait, or the inclination. So those who want to settle with me you will have to come by Sept., 20. After that date all my accounts both store and medical will be turned over to an authorized agent, with instruction to press collection. So please don't think hard of me, as you have had sufficient notice.
Yours Very truly,
I. H. CLEMENT.

Something That Is Needed, Will Make a Horse Laugh.

An up-town feed store, has been opened by Bob Kemp in the room in the rear of the building in which he conducts a meat store. Give him a trial when you need meat for your own use, or feed for your cow or horse. He has tons of hay, bushels of corn, and sack after sack of ship stuffs. Don't forget the place.
R. H. KEMP'S FEED STORE.

PROFESOR H. H. CHERRY'S ADDRESS

Before the Teacher's Institute, Thursday Morning, September 3rd, 1908.

SHOULD BE READ BY TEACHERS AND PATRONS.

Democracy belongs to one political party or social organization. It is a spirit, an inalienable and universal energy that belongs to the individual. It is a concept; an ideal; a spiritual heaven; an individuality; a personality implanted by God and cultivated by man in the human breast.

Being a spirit, it is not a limp and helpless thing with a hollow meaningless voice, but rather a masculine positive, rational and sympathetic life that shoulders responsibilities and trudges along under them. It is not a spiritual consumptive, a "sissy", but a pioneer, a John the Baptist in the wilderness of conservative society crying, "Follow thou me"; and, as it moves forward the search of truth it persuades, it illuminates, it challenges because it is a fearless and able leader whose personality is liberality. Its life being one of love, interest and duty, it becomes at once

the acientless foe of all forms of artificial caste and industrial tyranny.

The principle of Democracy sees the world no longer as a "divided fragment", a disconnected series of spheres, in which various grades of education may be sets but as one world, organism, a single sphere in is no higher or lower, no academic aristocracy or detached group of the learned, but an inter-dependant, associated common life" where men are measured in the spirit world and not in the outworn world. The citizens pursuing any honorable business, who has the power of self control and is a master of his task, is in American, an aristocrat. The blacksmith who hammers thought and conscience into his horseshoe and renders a noble service to his country is as much a martyr in the great spiritual enterprise that is being developed in this country as the individual who puts conscience and thought into the performance of his daily duties while occupying the highest position in the palaces of the free government. Democracy is one historian who looks within before writing an epitaph.

Democracy appeared on the deck of the Olympia, saluted Dewey and declared to the world that without him there would not have been a Manila victory, but it did not stop here

it went down into the hold of the Olympia and saluted John Whittier who in a temperature of 130 degrees shoveled coal into the engine and declared that without there would not have been a Manila victory.

J. G. Holland, the eminent author, wrote:—"No work that God sets a man to do:—no work to which God has especially adopted a man's powers can properly be called either mental or mean. The man who blacks your boots and blacks them well, and who engages in that variety of labor because he can do it better than he can do any thing else, may have, if he choose, just as sound and true manhood as you have not only after he gets through the work of his life, but now, with your boots in one hand and your shillings in the other."

We hear much during this constructive, complex, and strenuous century about a democracy that will introduce freedom and opportunity to ever child in the land; and many programs, platforms, and propositions are presented to it as though applied and practical democracy were a thing to be brought into existence by some magic, prtificacial process as though it were a thing to be put together like a building which should be big enough to hold us all and offer a sweet repose negative souls. We forget that democracy is a spiritual life that must be grown and; if we would attain unto a full grown democracy, we must first attain unto a full grown citizenship; and, if we attain unto a full grown citizenship, we must educate. A great Commonwealth must be achieved.

Continued on educational page.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

It means that the people of this county are demanding lower prices on what they buy, and in order to meet their demands, we will on the

15 Day of September

Open Our Store on a Cash Basis!

In adopting a cash system we feel that it will be beneficial not only to the seller, but to the buyer also. No firm that sell goods on long time CAN OR WILL SELL GOODS AS CHEAP as those who sell for cash.

We propose to convince you of this fact if you will come to see us and investigate for yourself. We will make every day a bargain day, but will have a SPECIAL BARGAIN DAY every week. On this bargain day we will sell you goods at prices that will astonish you.

Remember, that You Can Get From Us Anything in the Hardware Line.

In addition to the Special Bargain Day in each week, we will on the first day of January, 1909, give away one of our

Celebrated Tennessee Farm Wagons.

Every person who buys goods from us will receive a ticket for every dollar spent, and every ticket will be a chance to get this celebrated wagon, free. So remember, that the more tickets you have the more chances you have to get this celebrated wagon.

We will include in this drawing all those who owe us and pay their accounts on or before that day. So if you are indebted to us call and pay your account and receive a ticket for every dollar paid.

This is no fake advertisemet. We mean what we say. Don't forget the name or the place.

Olive & Walker

HARDWARE DEALERS

In Front of Court House. MARION, KY.

EQUITY EDITORIAL COLUMN.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF NORTH AMERICA.

National Officers:
C. M. BARNETT, Pres. Indianapolis Ind.
L. N. STATT, Vice-Pres. Trenton, Ill.
O. D. PAULEY, Sec & Treas Indianapolis.

State Officers:
J. C. CANTRELL, Georgetown, Ky.
S. B. ROBERTSON, Sec. Calhoun, Ky.

County Officers:
A. F. WOLFE, Iron Hill, Pres.
W. E. SMITH, Repton, Ky. Sec.

MARION F. POGUE, Editor.

To farmers and their friends: While the object of these columns primarily to advance the cause of the Society of Equity, by promulgating its principles and recording its wonderful work in state and nation, in condensed form, we shall be glad to receive contributions from our friends everywhere relative to the farmer and his interests, no matter to what organization you may belong. All such communications should be addressed to me, Fredonia, Ky., R. F. D. No. 2. Such communications must be signed in full by the writer, besides the nom do plume, if any.

THE EDITOR.

HOW TOBACCO SHOULD BE HOUSED, CURED AND HANDLED.

MR. EDITOR EQUITY PAGE.—At your request I will give you my ideas as to how the present crop of tobacco in this the Stemming District should be housed, cured and handled for the trade to bring the best prices or grade the best when delivered. First, be sure you let your tobacco get ripe for two seasons, it will weigh more and grade better. And when you begin cutting don't get in too big a hurry, handle careful, every leaf broken or hole punched with stubs or sticks damage your crop, and don't crowd on the sticks, eight ordinary plants are enough for one stick and if very large, six or seven is better, you may crowd your tobacco on the stick and it will house-burn, although you give the sticks plenty of room in the barn. When you begin putting in the barn be sure your tobacco hangs straight and clear and regulate the plants well, placing the plants end of sticks out against the tier poles and keep it perpendicular from bottom to top of barn so the heat can pass through and dry it evenly. If it is hung this way it will cure in the top of the barn as fast as in the bottom, if the tobacco is well wilted before you put it in the barn. You may put from thirty-two to thirty-eight sticks to the pole in a twenty foot barn, owing to the size of tobacco. If you can fill a barn in one or two days so it will yellow evenly when you get your barn full put your wood in at once and be ready. My plan is to cut my wood feet, like the old time cord wood, so it will lay close together and from six to ten in diameter, and begin about sixteen inches from the wall and lay it solid all over the barn. Then for a barn twenty foot square have two loads of saw dust in a wagon that will hold sixteen or eighteen bushels of corn and place regular over it except leaving it about twice as thick in the center and leaving about fifteen inches at each door not covered so your wood will start easier, when started it will burn evenly all the time keeping a regular heat. The saw dust is left thicker in the center so it will not get too hot when the fires come together. Start the fires at both doors if your barn has two doors, and have a little space under doors for air in case your fire don't burn free enough. If your barn is tight you can make your fires burn as you desire by giving air in case it don't burn free enough, and you may at any time it

don't burn as free as desired, lay some extra sticks of wood cross-wise on the fire and have you some extra saw dust outside in case the fire burns too free, put some dust on it. You need not be afraid of sparks from the saw dust as they will never hurt anything. Don't start your fire if the weather is warm until your tobacco begins to yellow, which will be about three days in warm weather. If weather is very cool you had better yellow it by starting very slow fires as soon as you fill your barn, saw dust alone is good enough for that, as it will make enough warmth to yellow to yellow the tobacco without curing. If you can't have saw dust to use try to have wood that you can keep burning regular, as a regular heat is best. Don't try to cure too quick, let your hardest firing be on the last, after the leaf is cured and the longer you fire the better until you get it thoroughly cured, stem stalk. The people that buy this tobacco want it to smell of the fire, the more the better. The people that use this tobacco are like the people here are by coffee, they want it strong and the more it is fired the better the keeping qualities.

Then next comes the stripping season. When you begin to strip is the time to make it grade well. Every time you handle it bear in mind that here is the place to make it grade well. Everytime you handle it, straighten and lay it on your platform or table straight. Put one man to taking off the trash and the best hand you have (if more than one) to taking off the lugs as that is the most important place. As he can discover and throw back any trash leaves the trash assorter may leave, and then most any one can strip and tie the leaf, but caution them to watch for any inferior leaves and throw them back, and each one when they tie a bundle [as it wants to be bundled] straighten it and lay it down by his side and press it down occasionally and when it gets in his way carry it to a place fixed to bulk it down and never leave it over night in the bulk and by no means pitch your tobacco as some people have done in the past, if you follow this plan one season you will never pitch it again, you may strip one day and pitch to one corner of the barn and let it lie until next morning and you will never get it straight and when it goes to the factory it looks bad and you are apt to not get as good a grade as you ought have had and you saved no time either. And in assorting every doubtful leaf put it in the lower grade if you have any doubt whether a leaf should go in the leaf or lugs, put it in with the lugs every time, it will be money to you, it will make your lugs and leaf grade higher. The men that got the best prices last year and their crops net them the most around were the ones that made twenty to twenty-five per cent. trash and the same lugs, their leaf and lugs graded high and the trash also, and when you go to stripping, don't let it get too high, you don't get but very little more weight and makes it look bad and don't give satisfaction and sometimes gives the receiver a great deal of trouble, and besides it looks like you want to sell something that the lord gives you in abundance.

The people that bought the tobacco of this district last year, was well pleased with it and I believe they will continue to be well pleased and will pay good prices for it, for the people are getting pay for the labor it takes to raise it and can afford to handle and care for it well. People have made a wonderful change in this county in the past few years, in classing and handling tobacco, and there is room for further improvement, farmers can raise 1,500 pounds per acre here and the more we grow

per acre the better the quality. One man in the county last year averaged fourteen hundred pounds on eleven acres and got the top price set by the association which was ten, ten and four, and it averaged him nine dollars and twenty-six cts. around and he made nearly twenty-five of trash. Now reader don't think I am dictating how you shall handle your tobacco, but I am only giving you my ideas, and if you differ with me I would like to hear from you so that I may profit thereby. I want to learn all I can, I am forty-five years of age and have worked in tobacco since I was six, and I learn something every year. Wishing you all success.

I am sincerely,
J. FRANK CONGER.

DO YOU KNOW?

Some Things Farmers Should Know, But Do They?

Some Things If Farmers Do Know They What To do About Them.

PROF. S. B. DOUBNA, CAMBRIDGE, O.

Do you know: That farmers are hard-up because they sell to low?

Do you know: They don't get over seven or eight cents per hour for labor, above investment, while other laborers average two or three times as much?

Do you know: That a farmer ought to have as much for an hours labor as any other man gets for similar services, and that no body could fairly object if they did?

Do you know: That for the loaf of bread that feeds the worlds the farmer gets approximately one cent and the miller and baker four, and that he contributes more value to the finished product than both of them and that most other products are divided in similar proportion?

Do you know: That it is almost an industrial crime to thus take the fruits of his service and that all will repent of it in sackcloth and ashes sooner or later?

Do you know that agriculture is the Divinely ordained occupation of man and that it carries most blessings if given a fair chance?

Do you know: That low prices and discrimination is causing the boys and girls and hired help to leave the farm for the city, and that while a few clump up there the majority go down to vice and ruin and thereby bringing unquenchable evil to the race.

Do you know: That you can stop this fatal drift if you commence in time and that to do this you must make the farm more profitable and attractive?

Do you know: That the best way to do this is to get more for what you sell thru systematic price making and marketing, which can only be accomplished by concerted action an organization?

Do you know: That all other producers do this, they fix their own prices and make the supply conform thereto, and that you could do this same thing with more ease and than any of them if you would try?

Do you know: That the saying that "farmers can't stick together" is a fabrication and a scarecrow circulated mostly by speculators to keep you from trying to unionize?

Do you know: That great newspapers and commercial magnates and syndicates will discourage all your efforts to co-operate, because they know it will spoil their game and keep them from piling up fortunes on the differences between what you get and what you ought to have.

Do you know: That you are sinning away your day of grace selling your birthright for a mess of pottage by thus allowing them to dominate and keep you down?

Do you know: That the so-called law of supply and demand no longer regulates your prices, but that it has been strangled to death by speculators at the other end of the line, and if there was such a law it would do you little good so long

as you follow the false practice of gutting a whole year's supply on a one month's demand instead of feeding it out as the world needs it?

Do you know: That with about half the voters of the state you haven't a single legislator committed primarily to your interest, and that therefore ninety-five per cent. of the farmers never know that a legislative cyclone is brewing till it hits them?

Do you know: That one dollar each per year would make an organization and put a lobby at the gates of legislation that would keep tab on the indicator and get quick action, and thereby do you more real good in a short time than a whole generation of kicking and cussing and growing at long range after the thing has passed over you?

Do you know: That farmers' organizations have mostly failed to accomplish full results because they have hitched to the wrong end of the load namely: they have tried to pull other people's prices down instead of lifting theirs up, while successful organization have adopted the opposite course?

Do you know: That societies in many parts are now starting on the right course and are winning out, and that the American Society of Equity of Indianapolis, Indiana is on the right track and is leading all of them in the movement for national organization and that the principles it is voicing will soon make a new life for the farmers of America if he will give it a little push right now?

Do you know: That some able men have started this movement along and are willing to sacrifice time and money for its proper promotion to the glorious end that all people may finally rejoice in greater prosperity and more general equity, and that they are not going to let it die unless the farmers starve it out by failure to extend a helping hand.

Pink Pain Tablets—Dr. Shoop's—stop Headache, womanly pains, any pain, anywhere, in 20 minutes sure. Formula on the 25c. box. Ask your druggist or doctor about this formula—it's fine. J. H. Orme.

The country branch of the Kentucky Society of Equity has sent out a call for its members to assemble in Louisville at the State Fair Grounds on Friday, September 18. No formal meeting will be held by them, but in the morning of the day which has been named in their honor as Equity and Grange Day, they will form a mammoth parade through the streets of Louisville, which President J. Campbell Cantrell says will be the greatest sight ever seen in the metropolis of Kentucky. A feature of their parade will be an escort of honor provided for Miss Alice Lloyd, the brilliant young school teacher whose notable defense of "the man in brown jeans" won for her instant fame. Nearly every business house will also be represented by some member of the firm, marching in the parade with the tobacco people. Following the parade the members of the Society of Equity will assemble at the grounds and enjoy themselves as they desire.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY A FRIEND OF ALL.

Unlike Any Other Farmers' Society.

When farmers, smarting under wrongs they could not entirely understand, realized that they must organize so as to meet organization with organization, they very naturally looked no further than to the business men they knew for the source of their trouble. The idea did not occur to them that the prices of their own products might be too low and unfairly and improperly made. They had been taught all their lives as they yet are taught by many whose reason for such teaching is incomprehensible, that the prices of farm products are made at the fountain head of trade in accordance with some mysterious law, and therefore, they must be right—at least that they were irrevocable. Hence if there was a lack of equity, an unfairness in prices, the farmers at that time concluded it must be in the prices they were required to pay.

Their efforts were therefore, directed to a reduction of retailers' prices. Where merchants were stubborn or could see no place for a reduction of prices, the organized farmers formed companies and established stores of their own in opposition to the local trade. Some of these made creditable success, but most of them were miserable failures.

The theory and action on the part of the farmers inevitably created antagonism between organized farmers and business men. So bitter became the antagonism that business interests still hold to it, and whenever farmers organization is suggested to local merchants, or even to the wholesale trade, it is at once concluded that an enemy to them is being built up, and they vigorously oppose it.

But this is not true of the American Society of Equity. This organization is unlike any other farmers organizations, in that it is built on an entirely different foundation erected upon a different theory, and

aims at an entirely different accomplishment—equity in all the business relations of life.

This society holds that the prices of farm products are the ones that are arbitrarily and unfairly made, that while supply and demand each have a limit and their relationship varies, the adjustment of the proportion between the two constitute the law of supply and demand, but that in making the prices in the ordinary speculative way, as published in the market reports, these principles are wholly ignored and prices are made that will best serve the purpose and profits of speculators, who buy cheap to sell high.

Taking this view of the business situation, it is eminently the province of the Society of Equity to wrest from the harmful hands of speculation and gambling and give them greater permanency in price and more equitable adjustment. This price may be higher and it may be lower than sometimes made by the speculative forces, but it will always be remunerative to the producers because the profits revert to them instead of flowing into the coffers of those "who toil not, neither do they win," and yet be no more costly to customers. This can be done, the society claims, and has proven it, not by withholding needed supplies, but by keeping the market supplied only as actual demand calls for it, stringing it along throughout the season instead of pouring whole crops upon the market at times of maturity to become the playthings of the bulls and bears of speculation and the means of extorting unfair prices from customers.

This theory of farm organization and accomplishment places, or should place, the Society of Equity in the most friendly relations with the legitimate business interests of the country, and they with it. Indeed the society has fully proven its friendliness by opening its doors to business men, inviting them to membership, welcoming them to its councils, and working hand in hand with them in building up home interests. The Society of Equity has no secrets from the world, its propositions are plain business ones. Its success makes farmers better off financially, increases their ambitions, refines their tastes, multiplies their wants, gives them the ability to satisfy them and this makes them more abundant purchasers.

The merchant, therefore, or professional man, or anybody who is unfriendly to the society is too narrow in his views and selfish in his actions, and he is blocking the path to his own best interests. In many localities the business and professional men understand this and have become members of the society and are helping to lead it on to maturity and success. In others they give it every assistance by counsel and good words.

In such localities it takes eminently the proper form—that of pure mutuality of interests, leading to "equity in all business relations of life." And so it may be in every locality.

S. B. ROBERTSON TALKS.

In the discussion of this important matter, which is a part of all great labor organizations, we believe that we do not attach as much importance to the use of the label as we should. In the first place, why should any labor organization find need for a label at all? Well, two reasons present themselves at once for this use: one is for the protection of the members of the organization, and the other is for the protection of the consumers who want a pure article, and the union label is guarantee of that.

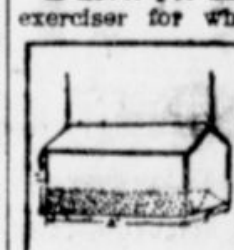
Then you ask why protect the laboring man or woman? Well, go with us into the crowded sections of the great manufacturing centers and up the rickety stairways into the cheerless rooms and see the condition there. Ask the cause, and the answer will come: "We work hard and often twelve to fourteen hours a day and the company for which we labor cannot pay us wages even at this to keep us from suffering." We ask why, and they tell us that they are working in a shop that is producing some article that is being made in the same town by convict labor that is costing a rich corporation only a few cents per day and that the product of their toil comes in competition with the product that comes from this cheap labor. What is the remedy for this? This is an age of organization and if members of the great Federation of Labor are some means of knowing that anything is manufactured or produced at a cost less than that which would afford the producer a good profit we will not make use of any such article. We say change the conditions by putting a union label on the products. This will tell your brother everywhere that this article was produced under conditions that are perfectly satisfactory, and that nothing has gone into the makeup but honest material and superior workmanship, and what will be the result? Even though the goods bearing the label are higher in price than the other, they are sought for to-day, and the cheap sweat-shop goods will be left. This is as it should be, for the time has fully come that labor must have her just reward. We are told by the bible that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and we are glad indeed to know that the world is being taught this lesson to-day as never before. Now let us see how this union label business will work: I am a farmer and produce wheat, corn, beef, pork, and am near the city and do considerable dairy business. In the city is the shoe manufactory, the shirt factory and the hatter and also the harness maker, the wagon maker, and the buggy factory, and in fact there is manufactured here all the articles I require. I want to help the organized labor in the city, and so we say to them: "We farmers out here are organized and if you people will get into the union and place the union label on the products of your factory we will demand your product and thereby we will create a great demand for that product," and they say to us now: "We want you to supply our families with good fresh milk and butter each morning; that we may know that it is your product just put the label on it." The same thing will work for every product of the farm, and if this matter of label is looked after as it should be the producer would get good prices and find ready market; in turn the laborers in the cities would have created a demand for the manufactured goods of good quality guaranteed by the label.

S. B. ROBERTSON,
State Secy. A. S. of E., Kentucky.

SELF FEEDER FOR WHOLE GRAIN

One Which Will Encourage the Fowls to Wholesome Exercise.

A novel yet simple self feeder and exerciser for whole grain is shown in the cut. This is merely a box hung up two and one-half to three feet above the floor. The lower board on each side is removed and the space covered with one-fourth-inch mesh



wire netting. This will keep the grain from running out, but the fowls will have no difficulty in getting what they need. The feeder should be hung high enough so that the fowls will have to jump six to twelve inches to get their grain.

It is not advisable to take their entire feed through this feeder, because it would generally mean more exercise than is needed. To promote exercise no better device has been invented, declares Farm and Home. A convenient size of a feeder is eight inches wide, two feet long and one foot high. A triangular strip may be inverted and nailed in the bottom to throw the grain to the outside.

POULTRY POINTS.

Select of the poultry breeds diseases.

The most prolific pullets do not always lay the earliest.

Both chicks and fowls should have access to grit and charcoal.

Forced pullets produce eggs of larger size than retarded ones.

In feeding either sweet or sour milk be sure the troughs are clean.

Turkeys should not be allowed to roost in the poultry house with chickens.

Plenty of sunlight is essential in poultry quarters. Darkness is conducive to disease.

Growing chicks should not be yarded with fowls, but should have clean grass runs of their own.

It is an impossibility to grow the best fowls without sufficient shade to protect them from the hot summer sun.

One Poultryman's Methods.

Our young chicks get meal, table scraps, curdled milk, then cracked corn and wheat with plenty of water and skim milk to drink. One year they got grapes, and the next year we added a few drops of carbolic acid to their drinking water, also to the water used in mixing their meal, and they got along nicely.

Gas House Lime.

Do not use gas house lime from the gas house, cautions the Rural New Yorker. It contains poisons for the soil. Let it "weather" in shallow piles and then use like other lime.

STOP SCRATCHING!!

Your finger nails are full of poison and not only irritate and inflame your skin, but are liable to poison you and give you Lock Jaw, Erysipelas or Eczema.

Don't take chances with any form of skin rash or roughness, no matter what may be the trouble—no matter how much it itches you don't have to suffer—you don't have to scratch, for

Littell's Liquid Sulphur

Stops Itching Instantly
and will absolutely cure any skin disease, slight or severe.

A Sample Bottle

sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 10c. in stamps. The very first application will prove its value in any case of Eczema, Prickly Heat, Hives, Cuts, Burns, Scalds—any skin or scalp trouble.

Rhuma-Sulphur Company
North 2nd Street St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Jas. H. Orme and Haynes & Taylor.



That hacking cough continues
Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened.
Take Scott's Emulsion.
It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.
ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00

FALL SHOES

You buy the

BEST SHOES

When you buy ours.

Shoes for all People

WITH

STYLE--QUALITY

LOW PRICE

**BUY SHOES FROM US AND GET
WHAT YOU NEED.**

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The Quality Store. TAYLOR & CANNAN

Crittenden Record=Press 1908-09-10 seq-5.jpg

EDUCATIONAL COLUMNS.

Miss Hard, Editor in Chief.
Mrs. Kitty Perry, J. W. Rascow, E. E. Phillips and J. B. McNeely, Associate Editors.

AS IS THE TEACHER, SO IS THE SCHOOL, therefore the object of these columns is to help the teacher through cooperation and communication with his fellow teacher.

COUNTY EDUCATION.

AL DIRECTORY
Supt. John J. Paris, Technical Chairman.
Chas. W. Fox, Supt. Div. No. 1, James
Canada, Sec. 1, Griffith, Supt. Div. No. 2,
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A. Odway Chrm. Div. No. 4, W. L. James Sec.

Educational Meeting.

The Crittenden County Teachers Association for the Western Division of the county will meet at Dyersburg on Saturday October, 3rd. Program will appear next week.

Prof. H. H. Cherry's Address.

Continued from first page.

de; it cannot be bestowed. There must be great souls before there can be a great democratic commonwealth. Spiritual tranquility comes not of the assent of man to certain propositions but of the assent of man to the statue of the Great Teacher. There is an encouragement and inspiration in the thought that it takes a full grown mind to reach a full grown democracy. Democracy's idealization of education is the result of the law of self-preservation. It recognizes its own being as an organism composed of spiritual atoms that are capable of growth or degeneration; intelligent patriotism or anarchy. Mr. John Clark Kilpatrick, the historian, in speaking of enlightened citizenship, said:—"A republic without intelligence—even a high degree of intelligence—is a paradox and an impossibility. What means the principle of the Declaration of Independence which declares the consent of the governed to be the true foundation of all just authority? What kind of 'consent' is referred to? Manifestly not the passive and unresisting acquiescence of the mind which, like the potter's clay, receives whatever is impressed upon it, but that active thinking, resolute, conscious, personal consent which distinguishes the true freeman from the puppet. When the people of the United States rise to the heights of this noble and intelligent self-assertion, the occupation of the demagogues—most despicable of all tyrants—will be gone forever; and in order that the people may ascend to this high plane, the means by which intelligence is fostered, right reason exalted, and a calm, undisturbed public opinion produced, must be universally secured. The school is the fountain whose streams shall make glad all the lands of liberty.

Democracy is a stream of life thrown from eternity that reaches man and demands education, and

Stomach Muscles In Old Age

How Old People May Retain or Restore Good Health

Usually the bowels are not so active in middle or advanced years as in youth. Just as the eyes grow dim, the skin wrinkles, the hair gray, the muscles flabby, so do the internal organs show their age. If we could but see them.

However we sometimes find a person whose age is near the meted three-score and ten and yet his step is sprightly, his eye keen, his flesh firm, his appetite good and his bowels regular, and upon close questioning you will find a life's history of right-living, good food, keen appetite, perfect digestion and regular bowel action.

Regular bowels and proper digestion of the food we eat is absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of good health by old or young. If the readers of this article are interested, we are glad to tell them how they can restore good health and prolong their lives.

Step into a drug store and purchase a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It will cleanse the bowels of any waste matter that has clogged them up and restore to them strength and nerve force for regular natural daily action. It aids digestion by stimulating the stomach and digestive glands to a proper and sufficient secretion of the fluids necessary to perfect digestion. It acts on the liver and kidneys in a mild, quiet yet effective manner. Rev. A. J. Fletcher, of Rutherford, Tenn., is 80 years old, and it cured him of 60 years of dyspepsia. W. W. Sterling, Sioux City, Ia., says: "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best medicine I ever used and I am 88 years old." B. F. Thompson, Shenandoah, Ia., says: "I suffered 15 years with dyspepsia and it cured me." It is certain and effective in the most obstinate old cases, and yet it is safe for the most delicate young child. Druggists sell it at 50c a bottle, or by mail, for \$1.00 a bottle. It will give to any one who takes it a new lease of life.

LEBY AIL DRUG

more abundant education; ideas, and more noble ideas; more government by the people and less government by the politician; more government by the teacher and less government by the policeman; more government by the school house and less government by the military camp; more government by great democrats like Lincoln, Garfield, Lee, Jefferson, and Clay and less government by the corruptionist, political grafter, dealer, and professional office-seeker; more government by love and less government by brute force; more schools and fewer jails, penitentiaries and asylums; more scholars and fewer criminals. Nature abhors a government by brute force. The best administered government is one that seeks to govern the masses by aiding the individual in governing himself. The intellectual, moral, and the physical health of the two and one-half millions of people of Kentucky are regarded by the intelligent and progressive citizen as the most vital question now before the people of the State. The harmonious and universal vitalization of human units will solve all questions. It will take the power to enforce industrial tyranny from the heartless American Tobacco Trust and make the dreaded night ride as harmless as a dove. If there is a peril that threatens Kentucky or any other state it is the peril of spiritual run-aways—the peril that comes from an unjust, unsympathetic, unthinking and impure citizenship. John Ruskin said:—"There is only one cure for the public distress and that is public education directed to make men more thoughtful, merciful and just." A conscience chagrined with spiritual electricity is the ballast of a democracy. Lowell evidently considered the voice of conscience a leading factor in the solutions of all problems. He said:—"Our healing is not in the storm or in the whirlwind; it is not in monarchies, but it will be revealed by the still, small voice that speaks to the conscience and heart, prompting us to wider and wiser humanity."

These things being true, we are ready to inquire, is Kentucky's greatest asset her rich acres of land teeming with a laughing harvest; is it her mountains and hills bursting with mineral wealth; is it her rivers, unharnessed water power; is it her beautiful parks, cities, public buildings, and commerce; or is her asset Kentucky's noble childhood? What would rivers, mountains and beautiful cities, public buildings, parks and commerce be worth if there were no boys and girls?

Edwin Grover wrote:—"I believe in boys and girls, the men and women of the great tomorrow; that whatsoever the boy soweth the man shall reap. I believe in the curse of ignorance; in the efficacy of schools; in the dignity of teaching; and in the joy of serving others. I believe in wisdom as revealed in human lives as well as in the pages of printed book, in lessons taught, not so much by precept as by example; in ability to work with the hands as well as to think with the head; in everything that makes life large and lovely. I believe in beauty in the school room, in the home, in daily life, and out of doors. I believe in laughter, in love, in faith, in all ideals and distant hopes that lure us on. I believe that every hour of every day we receive a just reward for all we are and all we do. I believe in the present and all its opportunities; in the future and its promise; in the divine joy of living."

The angel of hope has gone ahead on the road of life and is showing us a picture of greater Kentucky, while childhood is standing by her side offering to accomplish the picture, earning it into reality, if we will only give it an opportunity. The road that leads to a larger civic, social and industrial life runs through the lives of the 739,000 public children of Kentucky. Kentucky's after-self will rise in her glory from Kentucky's present childhood in the 10's 20's, 30's and 50's of this century. Kentucky shall be and do for.

from now depends upon

for the child

all other divisions of human activity depends upon how well we succeed in leading the child to store away harmonious thought in the empire of his being to be used when brought under fire discipline in future years. No wonder John Fiske, the celebrated and philosopher wrote:—"Let us cherish our public schools as looms and our teachers as the weavers who weave out the wondrous destiny for the nations." The old Prussian maxim says, "Whatever you wish to appear in the life of a nation, you must put into the schools." I want to add that whatever you wish to appear in the life of future of Kentucky, you must develop in the child.

Spirit, spirit, spirit is the endowment fund of a democracy. The soul is the energy that is behind commerce and every other great achievement that enlarges and ennobles life. It is the dynamo that turns the complex machinery of human action. It is the great central powerhouse of the universe that turns the wheels of progress. In fact, nothing has ever been accomplished by human hands in the outward world that did not begin as a concept in the spiritual world. Wherever our eyes go, they behold the product of spirit. The steam engine went down the track of the soul in the inward world at the rate of sixty miles per hour before it went thundering across the plains in the outward world. Tobacco barns were burned and John Whalen was shot before the blaze was seen by the physical eye and the report of the gun was heard by the physical ear. The Commonwealth's house will be in bad order until the soul's house is put into good order by Christian education, the soul's housekeeper. Democracy reaches the masses, exalts the sacred law of majority and secures order by operating on the single spiritual atom. It preaches the gospel of universal intelligence by recognizing every individual as a necessary and organic part of the social whole and by aiding him in self-development. Democracy's Law and Order League is the individual—the reign of law in the human heart.

That inter-dependent genius, Americanism, makes it the duty of every member of a democracy to secure an education, to make an idea, a selfhood, an individuality; and be a righteous and aggressive factor in society. When God opened space and threw millions of worlds into it. He made no two alike. He did more than this. He made it impossible for the moral, intellectual, spiritual, physical, and industrial niche intended for one atom to be filled by another. It was a grand thought of God that in the creation of the empire of the human soul no two personalities should be



This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2355 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, nervousness, prostration, etc. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

a multiplicity of ideas in the great conservatory of life in order to secure the highest development of thought, justice and progress in society. The harmonies of democracy's chorus depend upon the ability of each member to carry his part. There is no music in America so sweet as the singing of a spinning idea as it passes through the universe; no chorus like the rattle of spiritual artillery; no solo that equals the boom of a moral Gattling gun. Battles between ideas, due between personalities, are products of a republic. The only thing that can vanquish an idea is a superior idea. Democracy calls on you, you, you, you to create a superior idea and send it on its course of liberating slaves and making freemen in our Old Kentucky home. Mr. Carlyle wrote:—"A thinking man is the worst enemy the Price of Darkness can have. Every time such a one announces himself, I doubt not there runs a shudder through the ether empire, and new emissaries are trained, with new tactics to, if possible, entrap him and hoodwink and handcuff him."

The last two General Assemblies of Kentucky had eyes that saw, ears that heard, and hearts that felt the onward march of democracy and established in one act in 1906 two State Normal Schools without a dissenting vote. Legislative history will not show where any other State has made such a record. The General Assembly of 1908 passed eight of the nine proposed educational bills and would have passed the ninth if the session would have been one day longer. It regarded the old trustee law as an educational relic and gave us the new County Board Bill which calls for a complete reorganization of the whole school system and for the establishment, within two years, of a high school in every county in Kentucky. It changed the State College to a State University and extended the scope of its usefulness. It passed many other important educational measures. It threw out a five-hundred-thousand dollar life line to the children of Kentucky. This was a stream of 20th century democracy. It would be as easy for us to repudiate kind nature for having added new ideas to our individual lives as it would be for us to be other than zealous over the action of the General Assembly in doing that thing that will lead kind nature to add to the spiritual and industrial statutes of Kentucky. Every dollar appropriated by the General Assembly for education will be transmuted into life; into ideals; into freedom; and into a new and greater Commonwealth. Every dollar will take wings and fly as messengers of peace into every Kentucky home. Recent educational achievements have put a tremendous responsibility on the shoulders of the teachers of the State. We asked and received abundantly. It is now our duty to make good the generous educational work done by the General Assembly, the signature of our Governor, the wise leadership of our able Superintendent of Public Instruction and the noble work done by these men who directed legislation on the floor of the General Assembly. With a teacher for every twenty families, if we fail to accomplish our educational desires and take the state for the child, we shall richly deserve being branded as incompetents. Let us work, work, work as we have never done before and then let us work a little more. Suppose we sleep with one eye open and the other ajar until every educational promise we have made shall have been redeemed. It is a noble we are delegated to do. Democracy salutes the "little red school house" on the hill as the temple of liberty. "It salute the teacher of character, personality, scholarship, and professional training who rings the bell and calls the children to books as a nobleman who gives his life for the stars and stripes. Be not discouraged, for rays of life are shooting across the empire of the mind and the people are aroused—the spiritual fire is burning in the woods of Kentucky. The state of consolidation, which has been the state of the past, is heard every day in the state of the future. The CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS will be put into the hands of a lawyer for collection, unless

They Take

"I have used Dr. K.

S. M. JENKINS.

A Sure-enough Knocker.

J. C. Goodwin, of Reidsville, N. C., says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve is a sure enough knocker for ulcers. A bad one came on my leg last summer, but that wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. Not even a scar remained." Guaranteed for piles, sores, burns etc. 25 cents at Jas. H. Orme's and Haynes & Taylor's drug stores.

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S. M. JENKINS.

Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Vt. Guaranteed satisfaction at Jas. H. Orme's and Haynes & Taylor's stores, 25c.

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn boys growing back to their manhood. That is impossible, but I can now surely kill the pains and pains of this terrible disease.

In Germany—with a Chemical to the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfect, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many cases of rheumatism; but now, as I add it, I can cure all curable cases of this horrible and much dreaded disease. These men-like grating wastes, found in rheumatic blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system and the cause of rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no artificial excuse to suffer longer with this help. We sell, and in confidence recommended.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy
JAS. H. ORME.

Tickling or dry Coughs will quickly loosen when using Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. And it is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else, even for very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a luscious healing mountainous shrub give the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. It calms the cough and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Accept no other, sold by J. H. Orme.

LOW RATES.

Lexington, Sept., 21-24 account Grand Lodge Night of Pythias of Kentucky. \$8.15 for the round trip. Date of sale Sept. 19, 20 and 21, return Sept. 25.

Hopkinsville Ky., and return account State Convention Christian Church Sept., 21-24, \$1.95 for the round trip. Date of sale Sept. 21 to 25, return Sept. 26.

It's a pity when sick ones drug the stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. That is all wrong! A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves are instead crying out for help. This explains why Dr. Shoop's Restorative is promptly helping Stomach, Heart and Kidney ailments. The Restorative reaches out for the actual cause of these ailments—the failing "inside nerves." Anyway test the Restorative 48 hours. It won't cure so soon as that, but you will surely know that help is coming, sold by J. H. Orme.

The CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS will be sent to any address, the rest of the year for only 30 cents, provided all arrears are paid to the RECORD the PRESS and the Consolidated Crittenden RECORD-PRESS which is a very low rate. That period will cover the National Political campaign, the national unions, the Farmers' Union and Society of Equity, also includes the F. E. and C. U. of A. page which every union man should read, as well as the A. S. of E. page. The sooner you subscribe the more papers you will get. All who take advantage of this special offer will have the privilege of renewing at the end of the year at \$1.00 a year, otherwise the paper will be \$1.50.

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S. M. JENKINS.

WHY NOT MORE SHEEP?

A Query Which Every Farmer Should Thoughtfully Consider.

Probably the main reason more farmers do not keep sheep is because they do not understand them. You ask them why, and one will say sheep will not pay on high-priced land; another will say cattle and hogs will make more profit; another, they require too much fencing and still another will aver that they are too much bother. Are all these objections well grounded? Ask the man who has been raising sheep for the last five years. He will tell you that sheep will yield as good if not better profit than any other class of live stock, considering the expense one is put to in getting started and for care.

Sheep bring in profits from two sources—namely, mutton and wool. Not only are they valuable in that way, but there is no other class of live stock that will return such a large amount of fertility to the soil. They have fifty been termed "the golden hoof that enriches the soil" as to the high-priced land proposition, if they did not pay it it is not probable they would be kept continuously on some of the highest-priced farms in England, says Good-sall's Farmer. Of course it is hard to make a farmer in the corn belt, who lands at \$100 or more per acre, believe this, for he has grown up to the idea of raising corn and feeding cattle.

While the profits from sheep raising are not always constant and will at times cease to be a profit, says the Farmers' Voice, the same is true with other classes of live stock. At present the prices of sheep and lambs on our markets are not as good as they were a few months ago, but the man who is in the business to stay will undoubtedly see better conditions in the not far distant future. High prices for food are somewhat of a handicap to feeders of all kinds of live stock, and this may be one of the years when the profits are not so big. But it is the man who keeps at it who makes the money. Good management will count for as much if not more with the stock as with the herd of cattle or drove of hogs. The flocks that do not pay are the neglected ones—the ones kept by men who do not understand sheep. With the least trouble of any farm stock, the sheep with its two-fold source of income will build up the depleted farm and make the productive one grow bigger crops.

COWS EATING STRONG WEEDS.

When Pasture Gets Short They Are Apt to Eat Weeds That Taint Milk.

Much trouble is experienced in some localities in the summer from cows eating strong weeds. When the grass is flush they eat the grass. It is only when the dry time of summer approaches that the cows turn to the weeds.

On pastures that are partly worn-out, the grass in the summer time becomes very dry from the fact that the soil is thin and the roots of the grass do not reach down to soil moisture. For the weeds have long roots and they reach far down into the moist soil and keep themselves supplied with moisture.

So the cows can find in the leaves and stems of the weeds more succulence than in the blades of grass. The eating of the weeds gives the milk a weedy flavor, and this is appreciated by the creameryman or the cheese-maker. It is impossible to make good butter or cheese out of such milk.

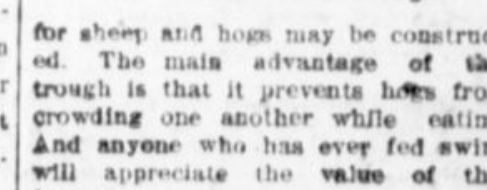
So, war should be made on the weeds or on the drought, declares the Farmers' Review. The weeds can be mown and partially kept down in that way. To make war on the drought, improve the pasture by plowing and fertilizing portions at a time. The richer the pasture, the better will it sustain itself against the drought.

Ordinarily shallow plowing is preferable to deep plowing, but as an anti-drought measure, deep plowing is good. The deeper the plowing the nearer will the bottom of the furrow be to soil water, and the easier it will be for the grass roots to get a constant supply of moisture for the grass. So long as the grass can get a supply of moisture it will keep green.

HAND FEED TROUGHS.

One Which Will Help in the Care of the Sheep.

The accompanying illustration from "Wallace's Farmer" gives the reader an idea of how a portable feed rack



The Portable Feed Trough.

for sheep and hogs may be constructed. The main advantage of this trough is that it prevents hogs from crowding one another while eating. And anyone who has ever fed swine will appreciate the value of this feature.

Good for the Hogs.

A mixture of a little salt, charcoal, ash and air slacked lime has a good effect upon parasites of the digestive system of either young or old pigs.

Keep Hog Fences in Repair.

The fence around the hog pasture should be kept in repair so that the animals will not form the habit of getting out.

In these hot days the shade in the wood pasture is very excellent for the hogs.

The Markets

LIVE STOCK.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8.—Cattle market steady and fairly active.

Steers.

Good to choice export	\$ 5.75 a 6.00
Fair to good shipping	5.00 a 5.50
Good to choice butchers	\$4.50 a 5.85
Medium to good butchers	4.00 a 4.50
Good to choice stockers	3.50 a 4.00
Medium to good stockers	3.00 a 3.25
Common to medium stockers	2.50 a 3.25

Heifers.

Good to choice butchers	4.50 a 4.75
Medium to good butchers	3.75 a 4.25
Common to medium	3.00 a 3.50
Good to choice stockers	3.00 a 3.50
Common to medium stockers	2.50 a 3.00

Bulls.

Good to choice butchers	3.75 a 4.00
Medium to good butchers	3.25 a 3.50
Fair to good bologna	3.00 a 3.35
Common	2.50 a 3.00

Cows.

Good to choice butchers	4.00 a 4.25
Medium to good butchers	3.25 a 3.75
Common to medium butchers	2.75 a 3.25
Canners and cutters	1.50 a 2.50

Milk Cows.

Good to choice milchers	40.00 a 45.00
Medium to good milchers	30.00 a 37.50
Common to plain milchers	15.00 a 25.00

Calves.

Good to choice veals	5.50 a 6.00
Medium to good	4.25 a 5.00
Common	3.00 a 4.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Good to choice fat sheep	4.00 a 4.25
Fair to good mixed sheep	3.25 a 3.75
Rough and scrawls	2.00 a 2.50
Good to extra bucks	3.25 a 3.50
Fair to good bucks	2.75 a 3.25
Choice yearlings	4.25 a 4.50
Fair to good yearlings	4.00 a 4.25
Spring lambs	5.00 a 5.25

Hogs.

Hog receipts very light; market 15c higher; prime heavies \$6.90; mixed 160 pounds and up, \$6.35 to \$6.85; lights, \$6.00 to \$6.10; pigs, 4 to 5.25; roughs, \$4.00 to \$5.50. Closed steady.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The wheat market was dull and prices steady. A strong market at Liverpool offset the excellent growing weather in this country. July opened 1-8 and 1-4 higher at 89 1-4 a 89 3-4, sold down to 89 and then advanced 89 1-4.

Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 30 cars.

The high price for July was 91 1-4 and the close was strong with July up 13 3-4 at 90 7-8.

The corn market was strong chiefly because of light offerings. May opened at 76 to 77c which was a new high mark for the season. July opened unchanged to 1-8 higher at 65 3-4 to 65 7-8 and sold at 66 1-8 a 66 1-4. Local receipts were 880 cars.

The high price for May corn was 79c, and it closed at 78 2c above the close of yesterday. Sentiment in the market was bullish all day. The high point for July was 66 7-8. The close was strong with July 11-8 higher at 66 7-8.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts 5,500; including 2,100 Texans. Steady to 5c lower.

Beef steers, \$4.76 to 7.15; stockers and feeders, \$3 to 2; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to 6.25; Texas steers, \$3.60 to 5.60; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to 4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 10,500; market steady.

Pigs and lights, \$3.75 to 5.55; packers, \$4.75 to 5.50; butchers and best heavy, \$5.45 to 5.55.

Sheep—Receipts 6,500; market 5 to 10c lower.

Natives, \$3.25 to 5; lambs, \$4.50 to 7.25.

Cincinnati Livestock.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8.—Hogs active, 10c higher. Butchers and shippers, \$5.70 to 5.75; common, \$4.35 to \$5.25.

Cattle slow and easy; fair to good shippers, \$5.25 to 6.25; common, \$2.50 to 3.75.

Sheep steady, \$2.75 to 5; lambs slow and lower, \$5 to 6.25.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts about 2,000; market steady; heaves, \$4.75 to 7.25; Texans, \$4.65 to \$5.60; westerners, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.40; calves, \$4.75 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Receipts about 10,000; market strong to a shade higher; light \$5.20 to \$5.50; heavy, \$5.15 to 5.30; mixed, \$5.25 to 5.52 1-2; right \$5.15 to 5.30; good to choice heavy, \$5.30 to 5.50; pigs, \$4 to 5.10; bulk of sales, \$5.40 to \$5.55.

Sheep—Receipts about 10,000; market weak at yesterday's decline; native, \$1.75 to \$5.50; western, \$3.75 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.85; lambs, \$4.75 to 7.20; wethers, \$4.75 to 7.30.

America's Greatest Weekly

THE TOLEDO BLADE

Toledo, Ohio.

The Best Known Newspaper In The United States

Circulation 200,000

Popular in Every State.

In many respects the Toledo Blade is the most remarkable weekly newspaper published in the United States. It is the only newspaper especially edited for National circulation. It has had the largest circulation for more years than any newspaper printed in America. Furthermore, it is the cheapest newspaper in the world, as will be explained to any person who will write us for terms. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 200,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the United States. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy.

Address

THE BLADE
Toledo, Ohio

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in The World.

WHEN HER BACK ACHES.

A Woman Finds All Her Energy And Ambition Slipping Away.

Marion women know how the aches and pains that come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headache, dizzy spells, distressing urinary troubles, all tell of sick kidneys and warn you of the stealthy approach of diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills permanently cure all these disorders. Here's proof of it in a Marion woman's words:

Mrs. Emma Weldon, living on Salem St., Marion, Ky., says: "Kidney trouble had annoyed me for five years, and had greatly impaired my general health. My back was lame and pained me most of the time. I had frequent headaches and could scarcely see at times. None of the remedies I used seemed to give me any benefit until I finally procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Haynes & Taylor's drug store. The beneficial effect of this remedy was truly marvelous. And after two months there was not a sign of kidney trouble remaining. I often recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and only regret that I did not hear of this remedy sooner as it would have saved me much expense and misery."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

A pleasing, good high grade, truly flavored, amber colored cup of coffee can be had—without the real Coffee danger, or damage to health—by simply using Dr. Shoop's new substitute, called "Health Coffee." Pure, wholesome, toasted cereals, malts, nuts, etc., make Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee both healthful and satisfying. No 20 or 30 minutes tedious boiling. "Made in a minute," says Dr. Shoop. If served as coffee, it's taste will even trick an expert. Test it and see.

Morris & Yates.



LIQUEFYING HONEY.

Utensil That Will Do Work on a Small Scale Without Overheating.

With ordinary methods there is danger of scorching the honey on the outside of the mass while the center is still granulated. There is a method that almost anyone can follow,



Honey Liquefier.

whereby a great difference between the temperature of the center of the granulated blocks and that on the outside can be avoided. Perhaps you have seen the tin (a tube running up the middle) used in making "angel cake." Well, we have a taller tin here in Boston, writes a correspondent of New Orleans, used for making brown bread, plum puddings, etc., with a cover on it that can be fastened. The tube is closed at the top (probably to keep the water from running over into the interior and contents of the tin). We have just tried the thing, and succeeded in liquefying honey, which was very thickly candied, in a very few minutes, using only moderate heat. In fact, it worked finely. There is a tight-fitting cover to the can.

The same principle could be made use of in constructing a can on a larger scale.

DOGS THAT EAT EGGS.

A Farmer Tells How He Cured One of the Habit.

It is not a very common thing for dogs to get the egg-eating habit, but when they do the cure is much easier than most persons imagine. It is by no means necessary to kill the dog. Here is the experience of a New England farmer along that line:

"Not long ago I read where a man killed his dog because he got to eating eggs. This is a bad habit for a dog to acquire. We broke two valuable dogs of this habit, and it didn't take long, either. When I found them eating an egg I took another one and made a hole in the end of it and stirred in a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, put the egg in his mouth, then held his jaws so he could not spit it out, and made him swallow it. Of course this is hard medicine and nearly choked him, but he had no more relish for eggs after that."

Poultry Markets.

The American raisers of poultry have magnificent markets, which should prove a stimulus to the increased production of poultry. In many of the foreign markets poultry are sold in pieces, but the American buyer takes things in a more wholesale way. The great cities are immense consumers of poultry products, and are increasing their consumption of these. All of our small cities are growing at a rapid rate, and there are hundreds of these. The rural dweller is also a great consumer of poultry products. The farmer that will pay attention to his poultry can easily develop this side issue of the farm to the point where it will be of great value to him.

Grade the Poultry.

Grade poultry before marketing. If you have a lot of fat hens, a few old hens, persistent brooders, and some cocks to dispose of, grade them according to size and quality. Good hens in the same coop with old birds and broodies will not raise their quality, but they will be dragged down to the level of the poorest bird, and cocks detract from the appearance of the entire coop. There is no good reason why a uniform price should be paid for all chickens.

Sorting According to Size.

I do not like chicks of different ages running together. The big ones crowd out the little ones and run over them, so that the little ones get starved and do not do well. Cockerets and pullets ought to be separated also when they get about two months old.

Strip It with Wire.

A good barrel or tub often goes to pieces for want of a hoop. Take a piece of ordinary wire, 3/16 in. to the barrel, and twist the ends; then with a hammer drive the hoop around the barrel until it binds tightly.

Take Teeps with You.

Look into the box every day to see that there are plenty of teeps. It is always exasperating to be compelled to make a long trip across the field for some teep that you forgot to take along.

Do not let wood ashes go to waste anywhere near you.

DR. G. W. STONE.

Optician and Ophthalmologist

Glasses Fitted Correctly. All Work Guaranteed.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

Office in Press Building.

Marion, - - - Kentucky.

Permanently Located.

Learn Telegraphy.

We have advance calls for over 5,000 graduates to be furnished in the coming year. The new eight-hour law, going into effect next March, has created a shortage of about 20,000 telegraphers on the railroads of the United States. Positions paying \$60 to \$90 per month to beginners absolutely guaranteed under a \$150 bond.

This Institute is the largest of its kind in America and is under the direct supervision of railway officials. Enter at any time. Write for full details.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Ohio.



LEAN-TO TANK SHELTER.

It Will Prove Desirable Protection Both for Summer and Winter.

Where stock are provided with drinking water in a tank in the barnyard some form of protection is advisable, not only from dirt and straw but also from extreme hot or cold



The Lean-To Tank Shelter.

weather. If the tank adjoins a large building the shelter can be constructed with greater economy and the protection afforded will be more secure.

The shelter shown in the accompanying sketch was made of second grade hemlock with 2x4's for the framework. The doors may be made to swing either in or out.

TIME OF FATTENING.

In the Early Spring and the Fall the Best Gains Are Made.

A writer on the fattening of hogs says: There are two seasons of the year when the greatest gains can be made in hogs of the same type and under similar conditions with the same quantity of corn. These are in the early spring, before the weather becomes excessively hot, and in September, October and November, before it becomes excessively cold. Prudent farmers, therefore, aim to do the bulk of their feeding in these months. The objection to early feeding lies in this, that the packers usually make a combined effort to beat down the price of hogs at the beginning of the packing season. The fact that a very large per cent of the hogs are fed in the fall of the year, and thrown upon the market, enables them to do so in ordinary seasons without much difficulty. This season, however, is likely to prove an exception. The packing season begins the 1st of November, and the sharp demand at present prices for both live hogs and pork products makes it probable that the usual effort will not be made, or, at least, not with the same earnestness this year. While it is true, as a rule, that higher prices prevail in February and March than in November and December, the difficulty in making weights during the first-named months, and the heavy expense involved in the way of keeping up the animal heat, go far to neutralize the difference in prices. Where the farmer does not sell in car load lots it is a good thing to have a few hogs to turn off at different seasons of the year. It is also a good plan to have the largest lots to turn off at the close of the season, when the greatest gains can be made with the same amount of corn.

DIP THE LAMBS.

Unless You Do You Cannot Be Free from Ticks.

Shepherds are universally complaining of the wide prevalence of ticks. No flocks are free from the pest except those that are dipped each year. I have been able to keep practically clear of them by dipping the lambs each spring after ewes have been shorn; writes a correspondent of Farm and Home.

As soon as this shearing is completed the ticks go to the lambs on account of the better protection offered them by the long lamb wool. One dipping may do, but it is best to be sure about it by dipping the lambs the second time about 12 days after the first.

I have always used a strong tobacco dip, although I have no doubt that some of the commercial dips are all right. I get tobacco stems of cigar manufacturers. I fill a 500-pound fertilizer sack as full of them as I can, and then put sack and all into a bucket of water and boil thoroughly.

While this liquor is still miffwarm I dip the lambs into it and hold them under it for one minute, all but the head. By squeezing the liquor out and out of the wool thoroughly, and allowing it to drain back into the bucket, 50 gallons will suffice for 50 lambs.

To do this work quickly requires two men, one to hold the lamb's legs and head and the other the hind legs. By all means do not let this dipping go over until fall, for you will then have fattened the ticks, but never the lambs.

Running the Cows.

Does that dog chase the cows to and fro? The result is about the same.

F. W. NUNN,

DENTIST.

Suite 3, Beehive Block

Marion, - - - Kentucky.

All work guaranteed. If any work proves unsatisfactory, please call at my office at once.

Miss Nell Walker

STENOGRAPHER
and Notary Public

Office with Blue & Nunn.

WHY PAY RENT?

We will build you a home, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000 or \$5,000.

STANDARD TRUST COMPANY

Incorporated. Authorized Capital \$500,000
For further particulars see

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We carry the most complete line of Coffins, Caskets and Furniture in Crittenden County. Call and get our prices.

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Large Stock of Electric Light, Street Railway and Telephone Supply constantly on hand

Don't fail to send for latest Catalogue No. 7.

Jas. Clark Jr., Electric Co.
(Incorporated)

113 W Main St., Louisville, Ky

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(Busy Bee Block)

Parlor Barber Shop

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Up-to-date Massage for Head or Face. Everything New and Clean. Hot Baths and Steam Heat in Winter. Cold Shower Baths and Electric Fans in Summer. Smooth easy Shave and a Fresh Towel for each Customer. Next door to Postal Telegraph office.

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Abstracting a Specialty

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Dr. M. Ravdin,

Practice Limited to Diseases and Defects of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Ichel Block Cor. 3rd and Main
Glasses fitted.

EVANSVILLE, - INDIANA

FOR SALE.—One second hand Newing Machine Wagon. Geo. M. Cui DER.

Kevil & Co.

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Fire Insurance Agency in

MARION, KENTUCKY

If you have property in the town of Marion, let them insure it. You shall have no reasons to regret. Office in Press Building, New Telephone 323.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS.

When buying from us you get the
Benefit of our Experience in Buying.

EXPERIENCE! EXPERIENCE!!

REMEMBER! That we not only have had fifteen years experience in buying; but that, we also buy in quantities, and by so doing are in position to give our customers the benefit of our Lowest Possible Price. We carry the LARGEST LINE of HARDWARE in this end of the State.

When in town, we invite you to call and see us whether you intend to purchase or not.

ROOFING! ROOFING! ROOFING!

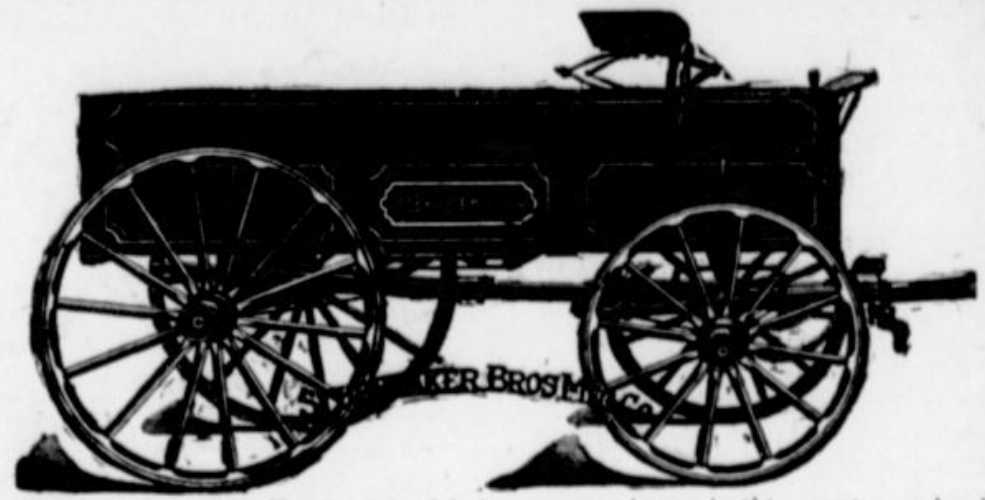
We have just Unloaded a Car Load of STEEL ROOFING, this Roofing is in Fine Shape, dot Seared and Bent out of shape by handling Full Seventy Pounds to the Square. We can furnish this roofing in any length you may desire and will Guarantee to Save you Money.

"Phone" us your orders.

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS

We are anxious to have you call and see our extensive line of Saddles, Bridles, and Harness. We have Saddles of all Styles and Sizes, and we can suit the most fastidious customer. Come in and see our line. We guarantee all three Quality, Price and satisfaction. We have Bridles, Collars and Breeching, that look good, wear good and are good.

If you are looking for a pleasure vehicle of any kind, "Seek no further" we have them in all styles and widths. We can sell you a good Surrey and Harness with our guarantee behind it for
A better one for \$75.00
A better one still, for \$85.00
And something extraordinary for \$100.00
Come in look them over. \$115.00



More than Five Hundred Studebaker wagons in use in this county and adjoining counties, without a single complaint. Why is this? Simply because the Studebaker is built on merit. The Studebaker factory covers 101 acres and is the largest vehicle factory in the world. You buy solid satisfaction when you buy the Studebaker. Do you want the wagon that will give the best service for your money? If so come in and see the Studebaker.

Main Street.

T. H. Cochran & Company.

Marion Ky.



[DELAYED FROM LAST WEEK]

NEW SALEM.

Needing rain.
Berry Davidson is on the sick list.
Farmers have commenced housing their tobacco.
The 1908 tobacco crop is the best in fifteen years.
Mrs. W. S. Lowery and adopted daughter, Odesa, are on the sick list.
Will Lowery and family arrived home last week, after an extended trip through the southwest.
We understand that the "Billie mines" have suspended work for a short time.
Lan Harpending and wife, of Marion, spent part of last week the guests of his parents.
Jesse Tyner spent part of last week working for a R. F. D. route through the southwest part of this county.
Mrs. Carl Monroe and children, of Milford, Ky., spent part of last week the guest of her father, Robert Cook, and family.
We were glad to meet our old friend, Judge C. R. Stevens, last week. The old Judge has just returned from a prospecting trip to Pull Tite, Ill., where he thinks of locating.
Samuel Beard, of Tolu, is visiting the family of his uncle, Henry Browster.
Your correspondent saw one of the largest rattle snakes last week, that we have seen in many years. It was killed on the farm of Collin Hodge, and from its size and the number of its rattles, was seen the one that grand-pa Hodge killed in the Ark of the wets and drys, were given a chance to vote in that section now, the wets would have a walk over, uncle Collin lives in the Salem precinct.

are under many obligations to the CRITTENDEN RECORD-PRESS for the kindness shown us last week.

BLACKFORD.

We have a few on the sick list.
Crops are very good, but cut short on account of the dry weather.
John Roberts is very busy with his dray wagon.

THIMOTHY OAKS.

Dick Cruse returned to New Orleans Sunday.
Mrs. Davis Crider and Nonie Stovall were in Fredonia Sunday.
Misses Melvie and Una Clement, of View, were the guests of friends here Sunday.
Mrs. Mayes and Ed Young, of Caldwell Springs, stopped over with friends as they went to camp meeting at Hurricane Sunday.
J. C. Deboe was found dead in the field last week, and was buried at Crayne.
Rosa Duffy returned to Princeton Monday.
Mrs. Frank Hughes, of Paducah, and Mrs. Ira C. Hughes, of near Marion, were the guests of Bob Elkins and family Sunday.
Scott Paris has been laid up the past two weeks, with a catch in his back.
J. R. B. Cole and wife were here last week.
George Scott and wife, recently of Missouri, were the guests of relatives here last week.
Henry Browster, of New Salem, and Mr. Cash were here last week, looking at some land.
Bill Shreeves and wife were the guests of Ed Waddell and family day.

CRUOKED CREEK.

Health good.
Dry and dusty.
Born to the wife of the over Herning, a fine boy.
Will Fritts and wife visited Thom-

as Lanham Sunday.

Miss Dessie Thurman has returned home from Greenville, where she has been spending the summer.

Mrs. Brightman, of Blackford, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Arfack, this week.

J. G. Thurman went to White Plains Tuesday.

Hardy B. Guess has been very sick with remittent fever, but is rapidly improving.

Mrs. Myers, of Fredonia, is the guest of her son, Isaac Myers, this week.

The Union farmers went and cut and housed H. B. Gass' tobacco, while he was sick.

STARR.

J. B. McNeely commenced his school at Belmont, Aug. 24th.

Miss Pearl Hill is teaching at Midway and Miss Pearl Waddell at Lone Starr.

Rev. C. T. Boucher is at home tacking on horse shoes.

Bud Hunt is having a round of typhoid fever.

Reed Phillips is happy over the arrival at his house—its a girl.

We are having some dry weather. Several of our citizens went to Princeton Saturday.

Our schools are closed this week, the teachers are attending the institute at Marion.

Mr. Sidney McNeely and Miss Silva Travis were united in marriage, Rev. W. F. Paris officiating. We wish them much joy and happiness.

There is a protracted meeting in progress at Blackburn church, Rev. J. W. Vaughn is doing the preaching. There has been several conversions.

Enter The Western Normal.

See your County Superintendent immediately for free union and write H. H. Berry, of Bowling Green for new catalog 14-2-1

It's a pity when sick ones drug the stomach or stimulate the Heart and Kidneys. That is all wrong! A weak Stomach, means weak Stomach nerves always. And this is also true of the Heart and Kidneys. The weak nerves are crying out for help. This is why Dr. Shoop's Restorative is promptly helping Stomach and Kidney ailments. The Restorative reaches out for the actual cause of these ailments—the failing "nervous system." Anyway to the Restorative 48 hours. It won't cure you as that, but you will surely know that help is coming, sold by J. L. Orme.

A SIGN BOARD.

I will paint you a sign board, rum-seller,
And hang it above your door.
A truer and better sign board
Than you ever had before.
I will paint with the skill of a master,
And many shall pause to see
This wonderful piece of painting,
So like the reality:
I will paint yourself, rum-seller,
As you wait for that fair young boy,
Just in the morn of manhood,
A mother's pride and joy.
He has no thought of stopping,
But you greet him with a smile,
And you seem so gay and friendly
That he pauses to chat awhile.
I will paint you again, rum-seller,
I will paint you as you stand,
Holding a glass of liquor,
Sparkling in either hand.
He wavers, but you urge him—
"Drink! pledge me just this one."
And he lifts the glass and drains it,
And the hellish work is done.
And next I will paint a drunkard,
Only a year has flown,
But into this loathsome creature
The fair young boy has grown.
The work was sure and rapid,
I will paint him as he flies
In deathlike drunken lumber,
Under the wintry skies.
I will paint the form of the mother,
As she kneels at her darling's side:
Her beautiful boy who was dearer
Than all the world beside.
I will paint the shape of a coffin,
And label it one word—lost.
I will paint all this, rum-seller,
I will paint it free of cost.
The sin and the shame and the sorrow,
The crime and the want and the woe,
That were born there in your rum-shop,
No hand can paint you know.
But I will paint you a sign, rum-seller,
And many shall pause to view
That wonderful swinging sign board,
So terribly fearfully true.

The CRITTENDEN RECORD PRESS will be sent to any address, the rest of the year for only 30 cents, provided all arrears are paid to the RECORD the press and the Consolidated Crittenden RECORD PRESS which is a very low rate. That period will cover the National Political campaign, the national unions, the Farmers' Union and Society of Equity, also includes the F. E. and A. H. of A. page which every union man should read, as well as the A. S. of E. page. The sooner you subscribe the more papers you will get. All who take advantage of this special offer will have the privilege of renewing at the end of the year at \$1.00 a year, otherwise the paper will be \$1.50.

ROLL OF HONOR

Following Are Those Who Have Paid Their Subscription Since Our Last Report.

J M Fritts	Mollie Barnes
Wyatt Hunt	Geo Howell
Haley Guess	Josie Towery
A G Cline	E E Phillips
J C Clark	J W Carter
T W Davenport	J S Stephens
J E Clement	S J Humphrey
J M Terry	J A Mahan
John Vandell	F E Davis
T M Dean	L J Walker
R S Elkins	R M Allen
J W Moore	John Loftis
H C Moore	J W Moore
Tom Knoch	L L Bradburn
John Sedberry	G W Gass
R I Ford	W H Wheeler
G G Ordway	Alida Hopgood
W H Parrish	D M Green
T J Stone	T J Wright
J W Hardin	J W Wright
John Vaughn	R E Wheeler
Edgar Campbell	C T Boucher
Lawson Franklin	M M Worely
T H Cochran	H D McChesney
Mrs N Cachran	D W Vinson
Mrs Ellen Dunkin	H F Riley
W E Rushing	H L Williams
L J Daughtry	Sallie McMeen
J M Rodgers	S M Taylor
ER Campbell	S C Brown
J U G Cleghorn	A P Yeakey
Phin Miles	Henry Yakey
P P Paris	S C Rorer
Bud Josephus	J M Brown
T P Oneal	Jap McBride
Alvin Walker	J J Hughes
Ellis Martin	W S Lowery
W C Merritt	Ben Caps
W B McKin	J D Hodge
F Gray	
M S Mer	

A NEW FIRM!

We have purchased the Hardware and Furniture business of Maxwell Bros. Fredonia, Ky., and will continue the business at the same old stand and by handling nothing but the best goods, and extending to you every courtesy consistent with good business to merit your liberal patronage.

HARDWARE, FURNITURE, WAGONS BOGGIE, SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.

We have a complete line of Heavy and Self Hardware, and you will find we handle only reliable goods, and that our prices are as low as the west.

CRANKS AND STOVES	FUEL SEEDS	DEALER AND GUNNERS
-------------------	------------	--------------------

FARMING MACHINERY

Come to see us and get our prices before making your purchase

T. F. CLIFT,

Our Prices are Right.

FREDONIA, KY.

Bowling Green Business University
THE HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH
ALL OF THE COMMERCIAL BRANCHES INCLUDING TELEGRAPHY ARE TAUGHT. BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUES
LESSONS IN BOOKKEEPING BY MAIL GRADUATES SECURE POSITIONS. AND JOURNALS FREE.
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